

MILITARY BILL FOR UNIVERSAL TRAINING GOES TO CONGRESS

Measure Drafted By Army General Staff, After Months of Work, Is Sent To Houses By The Secretary of War Baker

NOT EXPECTED TO PASS AT THIS FAST DYING SESSION

Should Proposed Measure Become Law It Would Provide Army of Four Million Trained Men Within Next Nine Years

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, February 24.—The measure providing for the establishment of universal training of all American citizens liable for military service between the ages of 19 and twenty-eight, as prepared by the general staff of the army, was sent to congress by Secretary of War Baker yesterday afternoon, without any recommendations. In speaking of the dispatch of the bill Mr. Baker said that he does not expect that it will be passed at this session of congress, although it may be.

The measure, which in many respects is similar to that now in the senate, has been favorably reported by the senate committee on military affairs. This measure was introduced by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the committee.

The general staff measure provides for an army of four million men after nine years, with a training period of one year instead of six months as prescribed by the Chamberlain bill.

Senator Chamberlain, for the committee on military affairs, reported favorably to the senate last week a bill providing for universal military training and asked that the measure go to the calendar. The bill was framed by a sub-committee consisting of senators Chamberlain, Thomas, and Brady, with the assistance of Maj. George V. H. Moseley, a former member of the general staff, after a series of public hearings extending through the greater part of the present session of congress. Senator Thomas, Democrat, and Senator Brady, Republican, members of the sub-committee both reserved the right to submit minority reports.

The bill provides for the training of all male citizens of the United States at the age of nineteen. It differs chiefly from the plan which the general staff has formulated, chiefly in the fact that it requires only six months, instead of a year, of training. The training is to be without pay. Major Moseley was specially assigned by the war department to confer with the committee during the work on the bill. A copy of the measure has been submitted to Secretary Baker and General Scott, chief of staff, for examination. There is little expectation that there will be any action on either version on unfavorable, at this session of congress.

Under the bill, when boys reach the required age they may express their preference for training "in the army or the navy, or in any arm or corps of either service, or in any time of this year," and so far as practicable such preference shall be considered in assigning them to training. Liability to training covers not only citizens, but also those who have made a declaration of intention to become citizens of the United States, and in case such persons have passed the age of nineteen the liability extends until they reach the age of twenty-six.

Upon registration, each person liable to training becomes a member of the "reserve citizen army" or "reserve citizen navy" from the date fixed for the beginning of his training until the end of the calendar year in which he reaches the age of twenty-eight. The act provides that "in the event of a defensive war or of imminent danger thereof," the President may call out these reserve forces by classes according to the year in which they have been trained, the youngest being available for service first. It provides specifically that no part of these forces shall be used for strikes or other industrial disputes.

Several senators interested in the measure called attention to its limiting service to a defensive war only. The exemptions from training are members of the permanent military or naval forces of the United States, those physically unfit, and persons who have relatives wholly dependent on their earnings. The last two divisions are required to report at stated periods to be re-examined as to their availability, and if their status proves to have changed they have to report for the next training period. Special credit is given those who have had previous military training of a character approved by the departments. Persons who have religious scruples are to be compelled to undergo training for "noncombatant branches of the military or naval service." A penalty of \$1000 fine or imprisonment for one year is attached to failure to observe the provisions of the act.

MORE MILLIONS IN GOLD SHIPPED TO J. P. MORGAN

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
NEW YORK, February 24.—Nine million dollars in gold coin was received by J. P. Morgan and company, the great banking firm from Canada, yesterday. This brings the total of gold shipped into this country for Morgan and company from Canada since the first of this year to \$125,000,000. Most of it has been used to pay for munitions and supplies purchased in the United States, either for use in Canada or for shipment to the Allies.

Special Session Will Be Called By The President

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, February 23.—President Wilson has decided definitely to call an extra session of the senate for March 5 to act on the large number of nominations awaiting confirmation. He will take the oath of office in private in the White House on March 4. The inauguration will be as usual.

German Submarine Reported Ashore On Dutch Coast

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, February 24.—According to despatches from the Reuter's correspondent at The Hague, a German submarine has stranded on Watcheren, a Dutch island in the North Sea.

Paris School Boys Made To Grow Truck In Empty Lots

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
PARIS, February 24.—Paris authorities, in their efforts to make every ounce tell in the war have hit upon a plan for making use of the nation's school boys, and yesterday issued a call to all boys of the city for the growing of vegetables. It is estimated that by this means large sections of the city will be turned into truck gardens and assist materially in lowering the cost of living, as well as easing the strain on the transportation facilities of the nation.

BRITISH PENSION PLAN WILL COST MILLIONS

(By The Associated Press)
LONDON, February 23.—When the new British Pensions Minister, G. N. Barnes, unfolds his new pension scheme this month, it will be found that it will cost the country not less than 50,000,000 pounds a year. According to Mr. Barnes' forecast of his scheme, there will be a minimum of one hundred a week to widows of soldiers and sailors who are unable to do any wage-earning work, while adequate sums will be paid to disabled and crippled men irrespective of their ability to return to active civilian life.

The new Pensions Department will be permanently housed in a group of new buildings about two miles west of the principal government offices in Whitehall. The staff will include about two thousand persons at the outset.

Officers for the Reserve
Instruction for the training camps is to be provided by officers of the regular army and navy, and the officers of the reserve citizen army and navy are to be drawn both from the regular army and navy and from volunteers who have passed the examinations prescribed by the secretaries of war and navy. Officers of the State militia and graduates of approved schools are eligible to such examinations. The reserve forces are to be organized into units in the same manner as the regular reserve.

The act specifically provides that no employer shall penalize or prejudice any employee for appearing for training, registration, or examination, but that he shall not be compelled to pay the employee for the time during which he is absent. No substitute may be accepted and no one is to be allowed to escape training by payment of money or other inducement. The bill includes prohibition regulations to govern the training camps.

Senator Chamberlain estimates that the bill would raise an annual trained force of 400,000 men, while in the nine-year period in which they would be liable to service it is believed that the reserve force would be between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000.

BILL GIVES GOVERNMENT POWER TO COMMANDEER ALL SHIPPING

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, February 24.—The bill giving the government of the United States the power to commandeer all American merchant ships, as asked by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, has been favorably reported today by the senate committee on commerce. This bill has been asked upon by the house, and gives the government the power to commandeer ships, shipyards, and munition plants, as well as appropriating \$1,000,000 for the purchase of basic patents of aircrafts.

FRENCH TRANSPORT SUNK BY TEUTON

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
PARIS, February 24.—The steamer Athos, a French liner, now being used by the government as a transport, has been torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean, according to the official announcement of the French admiralty yesterday afternoon. She was carrying Senegalese troops and laborers from the French colonies for service in France, when struck.

Three French torpedo boat destroyers were accompanying the vessel at the time of the attack and rushed to her assistance immediately. They were the Mameluk, the Enseigne, and the Henry. They were aided by a gunboat, and managed to take off 1450 men before the steamer sank.

Among the persons who perished on the steamer it is reported that the American missionary Robert Allen Haden, stationed at Foochow, China, was one.

The sinking of the Athos, and the drowning of Mr. Haden were reported to the state department yesterday afternoon, according to despatches from Washington. At that time it was not definitely known whether the steamer was a transport or not, and it was announced at the state department that no action would be taken until the status of the vessel was learned.

The British steamer John Miles, two fishing smacks and the steamers Wathfield and Inverclove had been sunk according to Lloyd's agency.

Official—The Norwegian steamer Dora Vore, the British steamer Ape, the Italian steamer San Michele, Giovanni P. and Adeline have been sunk in the war zone.

This brings the total tonnage sunk yesterday up to 25,450 tons.

CONSTANTINE PLEADS FOR COUNTRY Not In Least Pro-German King Declares

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
ATHENS, February 23.—King Constantine has put the case for Greece before the world in an interview granted to the Associated Press. It was upon the occasion of the celebration of the Greek New Year, and the correspondent aided in the celebration of the royal family. The king expressed sorrow at the plight of his country. He said:

"After all, all we ask is fair play. We have been sorely tried for two years. We don't pretend that we have always been angels under the constant irritation of the increasing control of the Allies of every little thing in our private lives."

"They make us pay for their errors of policy. We are paying with exposure and hunger because the Allies made the mistake of assuming that their man, Vellizelos, could deliver the people and the army. The Greeks now call him traitor."

"There is now less pro-German feeling in Greece than in the United States, at least of it now, than there is anti-Hellenic propaganda in England."

WOMEN ARE BARRED FROM WAR ZONES

With Children They Are Stopped On This Side of Ocean

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, February 24.—Twenty-five Canadian women and children, who arrived here yesterday aboard a steamer from the United States bound for Europe, have been removed from the ship, and will be held here under the new regulation, which forbids the sailing of women and children from any British port to any port in England for the present. Three American women who were in the passenger list of the steamer were allowed to proceed, the authorities having no authority to stop them. The name of the steamer has been deleted by the censor.

RUSSIA CONFISCATES HUGE POWER PLANT

(By The Associated Press)
STOCKHOLM, February 23.—The Russian government has taken over a large waterfall on the Upper Waaknen river, in Finland, together with a generating station designed to develop 300,000 horsepower. It will be ready next year and is expected to cost 30,000,000 kroner. The principal shareholders in the concern are the Deutsche Bank, a German institution.

At a meeting of Speaker Holstein, of the house of representatives, and his "cabinet," otherwise the chairmen of standing committees, rates of pay for clerks of committee and other employees of the house were fixed as follows:

Clerk, judiciary committee, \$10 a day; clerk, finance committee, \$7.50 a day; clerk, printing committee, \$8 a day; clerk, public lands committee, \$8 a day; clerk, county committee, \$7 a day; clerk, accounts and public expenditures committee, \$8 a day; clerk, education committee, \$7.50 a day; clerk, agriculture committee, \$7.50 a day; clerk, committee on journals, \$7 a day; first assistant, \$8 a day; second assistant, \$6 a day; third assistant stenographer and typist, \$7.50 a day; Assistant messenger, \$5 a day; Assistant janitor, \$4 a day.

COMMISSIONER RUNS FOUL OF POLICEMAN AND GOES TO JAIL

Non Aluli Refuses To Move When Found Jamming Traffic Before Lantern Parade

OFFICER GUNDERSON PINCHES Official; HALES HIM TO "JUG"

Highly Seasoned Language Flows In Stream When Aluli Reaches Station House

Non Aluli, a member of the civil service commission, was unceremoniously and protestingly haled to the police station on Thursday night. He had defied Bicycle Officer Albert M. Gunderson to arrest him, stating that he was a police commissioner, and just to show him that even a police commissioner is amenable to the laws of the land, Gunderson ran him in.

About an hour before the start of the lantern parade, Gunderson was riding down Nuuanu Street, clearing the way for the patrol wagon which was following him with a prisoner inside.

At the junction of Nuuanu and King Streets Gunderson found a car standing, and on investigating found that it was occupied by Non Aluli and some women.

Gunderson told Aluli not to block the traffic and the latter told him that a traffic officer had given him permission to stand there. The police officer insisted that Aluli move his car, and the civil service commissioner became abusive and told Gunderson that he was a police commissioner, and that as such he was not subject to interference at the hands of the police.

As Aluli refused to move his car Gunderson placed him under arrest and ordered him to drive to the police station.

At the station Aluli called Gunderson down roughly and applied several highly seasoned epithets to him. Sergeant Moses L. Needham, who was at the desk at the time, tried to reason with the excited commissioner, who acted as though he had been drinking considerably, but to no effect, and just when it looked as if he and Aluli might come to blows, Deputy Sheriff Aach, hearing the racket, put in an appearance, and hustled Aluli, still claiming vehemently, out into the street, turning him loose. By this move his fellow commissioner William J. Sheldon, will not be called on to prosecute.

It is understood that the conduct of Aluli will be brought to the attention of the civil service commission by Sheriff Rose, and that that official has addressed a communication to the commission requesting that Aluli be suspended from office pending an investigation of Thursday night's affair.

MONSARRAT'S COURT UNDER JURY PROBE

Judge J. M. Monsarrat's police court a minor investigation by the grand jury of the Territory. An abundance of circumstances noted during the day gave some doubt on the question of whether the inquiry would be made in exhaustive probe of the affairs of the district court.

During the afternoon at the judicial building, witnesses poured in to testify, presumably on matters pertaining to the business of the lesser tribunal. Clerks of the court, interpreters, and lawyers who have more or less of a constant practice there, were summoned as witnesses.

Records books of the court were also a evidence, including the minute book and the daily criminal calendar. From all appearances the grand jury intends to make much more than a casual or nominal investigation. The number of witnesses summoned and the record books, makes it appear quite certain that the answer to the question propounded by The Advertiser on numerous occasions will be answered and the public will be informed as to the cause of the many continuances.

At the last meeting of the grand jury, Judge Ashford of the circuit court addressed them with a recommendation that they inquire into the alleged miscarriage of justice at the police court through unnecessary and almost unlimited continuances. The grand jury said "at that time did not signify whether it would act on this suggestion, and it was not known until yesterday that they proposed to make the probe."

So far it is believed the investigation has only touched on criminal matters, but before the inquiry is over it is thought that the jury will look into the civil side of the court which is reported to be more or less congested due to the fact that Judge Monsarrat holds a session in this division three times a week.

On several occasions Judge Ashford has pointed the finger of scorn at the lower court and declared the lax methods of doing judicial business, based mainly on the disposition of the court to grant frequent continuances practically defeats justice there.

Judge Ashford declared that in one instance fifty continuances had been allowed, that in others forty or thirty, and that continuances in the "teens" were the general rule. Judge Monsarrat recently retorted sharply suggesting that Judge Ashford should cast the beam from his own eyes before complaining of the state in the optic of a fellow judge.

DON'T RISK PNEUMONIA.
Get rid of every cold as quickly as possible. It is the forerunner of all pulmonary trouble, and pneumonia may develop in a few hours. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a simple thing to do, but the effect is marvelous. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

FALL FROM AUTO KILLS JAPANESE

T. Sakuda Knocked Off Running Board of Car By Tree

T. Sakuda, a Japanese youth, 18 years of age, died at Queen's Hospital late last night from injuries received by falling from an automobile operated by Mrs. Sophie Cressaty, residing at 2111 Kalia Road.

Shortly after seven o'clock Mrs. Cressaty's car was coming out of the yard of her residence. In it, beside the driver, were Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Morgan and little son, and Milton P. Major, an employee of the Star-Bulletin.

As the car turned into the Kalia Road, bound for town, Sakuda leaped on the running board, grabbing hold of the top of the car. His body, swinging out, struck a tree and he was brushed from the machine.

Mrs. Cressaty picked the injured youth up and took him to the emergency hospital where his condition was soon so serious that he was at once removed to Queen's Hospital, where he later died.

When the youth struck the tree he hung to the top of the car so that it broke and a part of the ironwork jammed the third finger of Mrs. Cressaty's left hand, tearing the nail.

A little earlier in the evening a Japanese woman named Shindo fell from a Waikiki-bound street car, on King Street near Alapai Street. She stepped off backward and sustained a nasty scalp wound which was treated at the emergency hospital. The woman was later taken away by her husband.

HILONIAN STILL AMERICAN VESSEL

Scandinavian interests did not purchase the former Matson steamer Hilonian as previously announced, it was learned yesterday. Instead, her new owner is the Pacific Freighter Company which is a subsidiary of the well-known Comyn, MacKall & Co.

This announcement was totally unexpected, and the inside story has not yet been made public. Apparently the latest report is correct, the sponsor for being Louis Comyn, of the firm just mentioned. The explanation is made that the Scandinavian interests credit with the purchase of the Hilonian were actually dickering for her at the same figure for which she was sold to the other concern, that is, \$450,000.

It appears, according to the best authorities in Honolulu that the sale to the Norwegians was so far closed as to warrant an announcement of the act as completed, for the announcement was certainly made with authority. What factor entered at the last moment to "spill the beans" is not known here. It is thought possible that the presidential proclamation for bidding the transfer of American ships to a foreign flag at present might have had something to do with it, but there seems to be little information on that proclamation here.

An idea of the confusion which the two reports have aroused is the fact that she was actually prepared to load wheat for a Scandinavian port for her supposed Scandinavian owners. E. Clemens Horst, a San Francisco man was the agent for this deal which was so well forwarded that the marine journals referred to the Hilonian as already loading.

Now comes the new announcement and the wheat plans are all knocked out.

The Pacific Freighters Company are said to have received an offer previously made after it was learned that the Scandinavian deal had fallen through and the new deal was hurriedly closed. Now the new owners have not perfected plans for her and she is lying idle waiting for her fate to be announced.

Great Britain's wheat imports since the end of August have been parallel to those for the corresponding period of the preceding year and are considerably less than in former years.

At the outbreak of the war Lloyd's Registry gave the world's steam and sail tonnage at 49,089,552, composed of 30,836 vessels. The tonnage credited to the Entente Allies was 15,701 ships, of 29,554,647 tons. Of this the United Kingdom had 11,328 ships of 21,045,045 tons. The Central Powers had 3032 ships of 5,648,173 tons. Lloyd's reports in all craft over 100 tons, and includes river, harbor and fishing boats.

Practical steamship men, who have made efforts to estimate the ocean-going tonnage of troops and supplies to the armies are subtracted it leaves not over 10,000,000 British tons available for the transatlantic trade. The ocean-going tonnage of all nations, exclusive of that of the Central Powers, now inactive, is estimated at around 23,000,000 tons.

By the records for the first nine days of February, Germany is destroying tonnage at the rate of 5,048,125 tons a year. At this rate it would take her over eight years to destroy all hostile and neutral ships, making no provision for new vessels constructed. It would take her over four years to wipe out the British merchant vessels if her current rate of destruction were maintained.

It would take Germany two years to destroy all of England's ocean-going tonnage, and it would take her one year to destroy all of the United States' tonnage. But much of the tonnage sent out is armed trawlers and small craft that impede the submarine's way while acting as scouts and sentinels.

Meat Eaters' Backache
Derry Picture tells a story

Meat lovers are apt to have back aches and rheumatic attacks. Unless you do heavy work and get lots of fresh air, don't eat too much meat. It's rich in nitrogen and helps to form uric acid—a solid poison that irritates the nerves, damages the kidneys and often causes dropsy, gravel and uric acid disorders. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills help weak kidneys to throw off uric acid. Thousands recommend Doan's for backache.

"When Your Back Is Lame—Remember the Name." Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—ask distinctly for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and take no other. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and store-keepers at 50c a box. (Six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., or Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

BRITISH PLAN TO MOBILEIZE ALL RESOURCES IN DIVER WAR

Lloyd George In Notable Address Before Commons Outlines Proposals Which Are Intended To Make Islands Self-supporting

DEMANDS FOR CARGO SPACE FOR LUXURIES CUT DOWN

Farmer To Be Encouraged To Cultivate His Land By Promise of Increased and Steady Profits For All He May Raise

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, February 24.—Britain is to mobilize every possible resource to meet the threat of the submarine warfare. The plans of her admiralty are but a part of the vast scheme that will affect every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom before it has been in effect long, for the chief aim of the proposed plans is to put the people of these islands out of danger of starvation, no matter how successful the U-boat campaign may prove.

Such was the gist of a sensational address made before the house of commons yesterday by Lloyd George, who outlined the drastic steps which the government proposes to take to meet the diver menace, and the admittedly grave situation arising from the shortage of shipping and the consequent shortage of food supplies.

The premier advocated an increase in home food production and a curtailment of non-vital imports. He outlined also a plan for speeding up the farmers in raising crops by guaranteeing good prices for the commodities extending over a period of years. He intimated also that all owners of land will be forced to cultivate it.

The farmer is to be guaranteed a minimum wage of twenty-five shillings a week instead of the prevailing returns of fourteen to eighteen shillings. National economy is well outlined by the premier. Many luxuries are to be stopped, whether produced at home or imported from abroad.

The importation of apples, tomatoes and fruits is prohibited. Oranges and bananas are excepted from this order. This restriction is to be imposed immediately.

Premier Lloyd George declares that he expects to reduce the demands for cargo space by several million tons, thus checking the disastrous effects to shipping of the U-boat war.

Six Weeks Supply
An official of a very large international shipping company estimates that Great Britain has on hand a supply of food equal to less than six weeks' consumption. That is not as sensational as at first thought might seem to be the case. The British are the largest food importers in the world, relying more than any other people on supplies from overseas, and under normal conditions the stock of food would be perhaps always less than enough to last for a period of six weeks in the unimaginable event of a sudden and total cessation of shipping. The fact, as stated, merely emphasizes the vital necessity of keeping the food lines open.

British purchasing agents all over the world are said to be bending all their efforts toward expediting the movement of foodstuffs to England, especially wheat. They have been very active during the last few days in Chicago, the American grain market center, and it is said that 600 cars (600,000 bushels) of wheat originally routed to Eastern parts of the United States have been diverted to the Canadian seaboard.

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